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however, put to a test when this vicarious liability of the principal or employer is imposed with reference to acts which, though within the possible scope of employment, have not in fact been authorized, and may indeed have been expressly forbidden by the one who is held liable in damages for their commission. This doctrine upon both its ethical and legal sides becomes an especially important one in the field of industrial disputes when applied to the liability of trade unions or their members for the acts of their officers or other persons who may be construed to act as their agents. The ethical and juristic basis for this liability without moral or more than constructive legal fault is of course also involved in workmen's compensation acts. In the book under review the author has searched out with evident industry the cases in the English courts in which vicarious liability has been violated, and has examined with critical analysis the arguments which the court opinions have advanced, and the volume thus furnishes a valuable chapter in historical jurisprudence. Upon the whole, the principle under examination, in its modern applications at least, is found to be "dubious in origin and unjust in operation." The real reason for the present rule the author finds in the fact that, generally speaking, "the damages are taken from a deep pocket." The reviewer doubts whether these are wholly justified conclusions. Starting from purely individualistic premises, it may be impossible to defend certain forms of vicarious liability which the courts of England and the United States now support; but, socially viewed, they may in most cases be justified. Thus while it may be true that the liability is imposed because the damages are taken from the deeper pocket, the principle is not necessarily "unjust in operation" when regarded from the standpoint of true social philosophy.

A final chapter is devoted to vicarious criminal liability, and here it would seem that Mr. Baty is fairly justified in the statement that "the law is in a state which it is not too much to call discreditable to English jurisprudence. Vicarious criminal liability is imposed haphazard and with an arbitrary hand."

W.

*Il Fine dello Stato.* By ALESSANDRO BONUCCI. (Athanaeum: Rome. Pp. 452.)

Among recent developments of significance to political science none is more noteworthy than the extraordinary productivity at the present time of Italian scholars. In the fields of international law, of consti-

tutional law, of administration, and of political theory, their work is extensive and of growing interest to the foreigner. If their science has for the most part been primarily German, it is nevertheless developing characteristics of its own which, it may be hoped, will lead to yet more important contributions to the political literature of the world.

The author of the present work on the ends of the state is professor of the philosophy of law at the University of Siena. His former works have dealt as much with pure philosophy and ethics as with jurisprudence, and the philosophical attitude dominates in the treatise now under review.

Asserting that in common opinion law is the principal, if not the exclusive, source of knowledge of the will of the state, the author shows that law is perfectly distinct from that will, much as effect is from cause. The will of the state is exerted upon its organs; the will of the state and the action of its organs together constitute the personality of the state. The will of the state finds expression in legal norms or rules; and these rules are evidenced by positive laws. The existence of legal rules must be considered as separated from their content. Both their existence and content are expressions of the will of the state directed to its organs. The will of the state expressing itself in law has thus two separable ends: an ideal end involved in the very existence of law, and an actual end determinable by reference to the rules embodied in an existing system.

The end of the state and the justification of the state are inseparable. It is by its ends, ideal and actual, that the state must be justified. Particular laws must be related to the actual end. Law in general is justified by the absolute duty and hence necessity of the state, as the most suitable instrumentality, to promote that personal liberty which is the highest aim of the individual.

ROBERT T. CRANE.

*The American Year Book. A Record of Events and Progress.*  
1915. Edited by FRANCIS G. WICKWARE. (New York and  
London: D. Appleton and Company. 1916. Pp. xviii, 862.)

With this issue *The American Year Book* reaches its sixth volume. In general arrangement there is no departure from the previous issue. One slight change has added greatly to the convenience of those using the volume, that is, on the back of the cover the words "Record of the Year 1915" have been added, thus avoiding the confusion that other-